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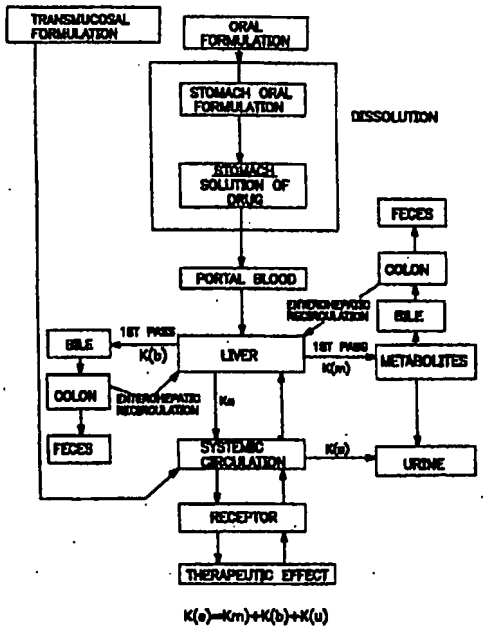
(54) Buccal non-polar spray

(57) Buccal aerosol spray or capsule using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide biologically active compounds for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compositions of the invention comprises formulation (I): aqueous polar solvent 30-99.89 %, active compound 0.001-60 %, optionally containing flavoring agent 0.1-10 %. The non-polar composition of the invention comprises formulation (II): non-polar solvent 20-85 %, active compound 0.005-50 %, and optionally flavoring agent 0.1-10% and propellant 50-80%.



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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] It is known that certain biologically active compounds are better absorbed through the oral mucosa than through other routes of administration, such as through the stomach or intestine. However, formulations suitable for such administration by these latter routes present their own problems. For example, the biologically active compound must be compatible with the other components of the composition such as propellants, solvents. etc. Many such formulations have been proposed. For example. U.S.P. 4,689,233. Dvorsky et al., describes a soft gelatin capsule for the administration of the anti-coronary drug nifedipine dissolved in a mixture of polyether alcohols. U.S.P. 4,755,389, Jonbs et al., describes a hard gelatin chewable capsule containing nifedipine. A chewable gelatin capsule containing a solution or dispersion of a drug is described in U.S.P. 4,935,243, Borkan et al. U.S.P. 4,919,919, Aouda et al, and U.S.P. 5,370,862, Klokkers-Bethke, describe a nitroglycerin spray for administration to the oral mucosa comprising nitroglycerin, ethanol, and other components. An orally administered pump spray is described by Cholcha in U.S.P. 5,186,925. Aerosol compositions containing a hydrocarbon propellant and a drug for administration to a mucosal surface are described in U.K. 2,082,457, Su, U.S.P. 3,155,574, Silson et al., U.S.P. 5,011,678, Wang et al., and by Parnell in U.S.P. 5,128,132. It should be noted that these references discuss bioavailability of solutions by inhalation rather than through the membranes to which they are administered.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A buccal aerosol spray or soft bite gelatin capsule using a polar or non-polar solvent has now been developed which provides biologically active compounds for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect.

[0003] The buccal aerosol spray compositions of the present invention, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent comprising in weight % of total composition: pharmaceutically acceptable propellant 5-80%, non-polar solvent 20-85%, active compound 0.05-50%, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of total composition a flavoring agent 0.01-10%. Preferably the composition comprises: propellant 10-85%, non-polar solvent 25-89.9%, active compound 0.01-40%, flavoring agent 1-8%; most suitably propellant 20-70%, non-polar solvent 30-74.75%, active compound 0.25-35%, flavoring agent 2-7.5%.

[0004] The buccal polar spray compositions of the present invention, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable polar solvent comprising in weight% of total composition: polar solvent 30-99.69%, active compound 0.001-60%, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of total composition a flavoring agent 0.1-10%. Preferably the composition comprises: polar solvent 37-98.58%, active compound 0.005-55%, flavoring agent 0.5-8%; most suitably polar solvent 60.9-97.06%, active compound 0.01-40%, flavoring agent 0.75-7.5%.

[0005] The soft bite gelatin capsules of the present invention for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound, at least partially soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent, having charged thereto a fill composition comprising in weight % of total composition: non-polar solvent 4-99.99%, emulsifier 0-20%, active compound 0.01-80%, provided that said fill composition contains less than 10% of water, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of the composition: flavoring agent 0.01-10%. Preferably, the soft bite gelatin capsule comprises: non-polar solvent 21.5-99.975%, emulsifier 0-15%, active compound 0.025-70%, flavoring agent 1-8%; most suitably: non-polar solvent 28.5-97.9%, emulsifier 0-10%, active compound 0.1-65.0%, flavoring agent 2-6%.

[0006] The soft bite polar gelatin capsules of the present invention for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound, at least partially soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable polar solvent, having charged thereto a composition comprising in weight % of total composition: polar solvent 25-99.89%, emulsifier 0-20%, active compound 0.01-65%, provided that said composition contains less than 10% of water, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of the composition: flavoring agent 01-10%. Preferably, the soft bite gelatin capsule comprises: polar solvent 37-99.95%, emulsifier 0-15%, active compound 0.025-55%, flavoring agent 1-8%; most suitably: polar solvent 44-96.925%, emulsifier 0-10%, active compound 0.075-50%, flavoring agent 2-6%.

[0007] The buccal pump spray composition of the present invention for transmucossl administration of a pharmacologically active compound where said active compound is soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent said composition comprise in weight % of total composition: non-polar solvent 30-99.69%, active compound 0.005-55%, flavoring agent 0.1-10%.

[0008] It is an object of the invention to coat the mucosal membranes either with extremely fine droplets of spray containing the active compounds or a solution or paste thereof from bite capsules.

[0009] It is also an object of the invention to administer to a mammalian in need of same preferably man, a predetermined amount of a biologically active compound by this method or from a soft gelatin bite capsule.

[0010] A further object is a sealed aerosol spray container containing a composition of the non polar spray formulation, and a metered valve suitable for releasing from said container a predetermined amount of said composition.

[0011] As the propellant evaporates after activation of the aerosol valve, a mist of fine droplets is formed which contains solvent and active compound.

[0012] The propellant is a non-Freon material, preferably a C_{3-8} hydrocarbon of a linear or branched configuration. The propellant should be substantially non-aqueous. The propellant produces a pressure in the aerosol container such that under expected normal usage it will produce sufficient pressure to expel the solvent from the container when the valve is activated but not excessive pressure such as to damage the container or valve seals.

[0013] The non-polar solvent is a non-polar hydrocarbon, preferably a C_{7-18} hydrocarbon of a linear or branched configuration, fatty acid esters, and triglycerides, such as miglyol. The solvent must dissolve the active compound and be miscible with the propellant, i.e., solvent and propellant must form a single phase at 0-40°C at a pressure range of 1-3 atm.

[0014] The non-polar aerosol spray compositions of the invention are intended to be administered from a sealed, pressurized container. Unlike a pump spray, which allows the entry of air into the container after every activation, the aerosol container of the invention is sealed at the time of manufacture. The contents of the container are released by activation of a metered valve, will does not allow entry of atmospheric gasses with each activation. Such containers are commercially available.

[0015] A further object is a pump spray container containing a composition of the spray formulation, and a metered valve suitable for releasing from said container a predetermined amount of said composition.

[0016] A further object is a soft gelatin bite capsule containing a composition of as set forth above. The formulation may be in the form of a viscous solution or paste containing the active compounds. Although solutions are preferred, paste fills may also be used where the active compound is not soluble or only partially soluble in the solvent of choice. Where water is used to form part of the paste composition, it should not exceed 10% thereof. (All percentages herein are by weight unless otherwise indicated.)

[0017] The polar or non-polar solvent is chosen such that it is compatible with the gelatin shell and the active compound. The solvent preferably dissolves the active compound. However, other components wherein the active compound is not soluble or only slightly soluble may be used and will form a paste fill.

[0018] Soft gelatin capsules are well known in the art. See, for example, U.S.P. 4,935,243, Borkan et al., which is incorporated herein by reference for its teaching of such capsules. The capsules of the present invention are intended to be bitten into to release the low viscosity solution or paste therein, which will then coat the buccal mucosa with the active compounds. Typical capsules, which are swallowed whole or bitten and then swallowed, deliver the active compounds the stomach, which results in significant lag time before maximum blood levels can be achieved or subject the compound to a large first pass effect. Because of the enhanced absorption of the compounds through the oral mucosa and no chance of a first pass effect, use of the bite capsules of the invention will eliminate much of the lag time, resulting in hastened onset of biological effect. The shell of a soft gelatin capsule of the invention may comprise, for example: gelatine 50-75%. glycerine 20-30%, colorants 0.5-1.5%, water 5-10%, and sorbitol 2-10%.

[0019] The active compound may include biologically active peptides, central nervous system active amines, sulfonyl ureas, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, sleep inducers, antiasthmatics, bronchial dilators, antiemetics, histamine H-2 receptor antagonists, barbiturates, prostaglandins and neutraceuticals.

[0020] The active compounds may also include antihistamines, alkaloids, hormones, benzodiazepines and narcotic analgesics. While not limited thereto, these active compounds are particularly suitable for non-polar pump spray formulation and application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0021] The figure is a schematic diagram showing routes of absorption and processing of pharmacologically active substances in a mammalian system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0022] The preferred active compounds of the present invention are in anionized, salt form or as the free base of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof (provided, for the aerosol or spray compositions, they are soluble in the spray solvent). These compounds are soluble in the non-polar solvents of the invention at useful concentrations or can be prepared as pastes at useful concentrations. These concentrations may be less than the standard accepted dose for these compounds since there is enhanced absorption of the compounds through the oral mucosa. This aspect of the invention is especially important when there is a large (40-99.99%) First pass effect.

[0023] As propellants for the non polar sprays, propane, N-butane, iso-butane, N-pentane, iso-pentane, and neopentane, and mixtures thereof may be used. N-butane and iso-butane, as single gases, are the preferred propellants.

It is permissible for the propellant to have a water content of no more than 0.2%, typically 0.1-0.2%. (All percentages herein are by weight unless otherwise indicated.) It is also preferable that the propellant be synthetically produced to minimize the presence of contaminants which are harmful to the active compounds. These contaminants include oxidizing agents, reducing agents, Lewis acids or bases, and water. The concentration of each of these should be less than 0.1%, except that water may be as high as 0.2%.

[0024] Suitable non-polar solvents for the capsules and the non-polar sprays include (C_2-C_{24}) fatty acid C_2-C_6 esters, C_7-C_{18} hydrocarbon, C_2-C_6 alkanoyl esters, and the triglycerides of the corresponding acids. When the capsule fill is a paste, other liquid components may be used instead of the above low molecular weight solvents. These include soya oil, corn oil, other vegetable oils.

[0025] As solvents for the polar capsules or sprays there may be used low molecular weight polyethyleneglycols (PEG) of 400-1000 Mw (preferably 400-600), low molecular weight (C_2-C_8) mono- and polyols and alcohols of C_7-C_{18} linear or branch chain hydrocarbons, glycerin may also be present and water may also be used in the sprays, but only in limited amount in the capsules.

[0026] It is expected that some glycerin and water used to make the gelatin shell will migrate from the shell to the fill during the curing of the shell. Likewise, there may be some migration of components from the fill to the shell during curing and even throughout the shelf-life of the capsule. Therefore, the values given herein are for the compositions as prepared, it being within the scope of the invention that minor variations will occur.

[0027] The preferred flavoring agents are synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners (sugars. aspartame, saccharin, etc.), and combinations thereof.

[0028] The active substances include the active compounds selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine, sermorelin, Octreotide acetate, calcitonin-salmon, insulin lispro, sumatriptan succinate, clozepine, cyclobenzaprine, dexfenfluramine hydrochloride, glyburide, zidovudine, erythromycin, ciprofloxacin, ondansetronhydrochloride, dimenhydrinate, cimetidine hydrochloride, famotidine, phenytoin sodium, phenytoin, carboprost thromethamine, carboprost, carnitine, valerian, echinacea, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, isoproterenol hydrochloride, terbutatine sulfate, terbutaline, theophylline, albuterol sulfate, and the like.

[0029] The formulations of the present invention comprise an active compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids or bases including organic and inorganic acids or bases.

[0030] When an active compound of the present invention is acidic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases. Salts derived from all stable forms of inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, iron, lithium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium, zinc, etc. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion-exchange resins such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucosamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purine, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, etc.

[0031] When an active compound of the present invention is basic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids. Such acids include acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, isethionic, lactic, maleic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, mucic, nitric, pamoic, pantothenic, phosphoric, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic, etc. Particularly preferred are citric, hydrobromic, maleic, phosphoric, sulfuric, and tartaric acids.

[0032] In the discussion of methods of treatment herein, reference to the active compounds is meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. While certain formulations are set forth herein, the actual amounts to be administered to the mammal or man in need of same are to be determined by the treating physician.

[0033] The invention is further defined by reference to the following examples, which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting.

F. Octreotide acetate (Sandostatin(R)) lingual spray

[0034]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
octreotide acetate	0.001-0.5	0.005-0.250	0.01-0.10

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
acetic acid	1-10	2-8	4-6
sodium acetate	1-10	2-8	4-6
sodium chloride	3-30	5-25	15-20
flavors	0.1-5	0.5-.4	2-3
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
water	15-95	35-90	65-85
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

G. Calcitonin-salmon lingual spray

[0035]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Calcitonin-salmon	0.001-5	0.005-2	.01-1.5
ethanol	2-15	3-10	7-9.5
water	30-95	50-90	60-80
polyethylene glycol	2-15	3-10	7-9.5
sodium chloride	2.5-20	5-15	10-12.5
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

H. insulin lispro, lingual spray

[0036]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
insulin,	20-60	4-55	5-50
glycerin,	0.1-10	0.25-5	0.1-1.5
dibasic sodium phosphate,	1-15	2.5-10	4-8
m-cresol,	1-25	5-25	7.5-12.5
zinc oxide	0.01-0.25	.05-0.15	0.075-0.10
m-cresol,	0.1-1	0.2-0.8	0.4-0.6
phenol'	trace amounts	trace amounts	trace amounts
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9-12
water	30-90	40-80	50-75
propylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9-12
flavors	0.1-5	0.5-3	0.75-2
adjust pH to 7.0-7.8 with HCl or NaOH			

EXAMPLE 2

CNS active amines and their salts: including but not limited to tricyclic amines, GABA analogues, thiazides, phenothiazine derivatives, Serotonin antagonists and serotonin reuptake inhibitors

A. Sumatriptan succinate lingual spray

[0037]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
sumatriptan succinate	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Sumatriptan succinate bite capsule

[0038]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
sumatriptan succinate	0.01-5	0.05-3.5	0.075-1.75
polyethylene glycol	25-70	30-60	35-50
glycerin	25-70	30-60	35-50
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	3-6

C. Clozepine lingual spray

[0039]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

D. Clozepine Non-Polar lingual spray with propellant

[0040]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	20-85	25-70	30-40
Butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

E. Clozepine Non-Polar lingual spray without propellant

[0041]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	70-99.5	80-99	85-90
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

F. Cyclobenzaprine Non polar lingual spray

[0042]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Cyclobeozaprine (base)	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	20-85	25-70	30-40
Iso-butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

G. dexfenfluramine hydrochloride lingual spray

[0043]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
dexfenfluramine Hcl	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 3

Sulfonylureas

A. Glyburide lingual spray

[0044]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Glyburide	0.25-25	0.5-20	0.75-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	2.5-30	5-20	6-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Glyburide non-polar bite capsule

[0045]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Glyburide	0.01-10	0.025-7.5	0.1-4
olive oil	30-60	35-55	30-50
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	30-60	35-55	30-50
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 4

Antibiotics anti-fungals and anti-virals

A. zidovudine (formerly called azidothymidine (AZT) (Retrovir) non-polar lingual spray

[0046]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
zidovudine	10-50	15-40	25-35
Soya oil	20-85	25-70	30-40
Butane	15-80	30-75	60-70

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Erythromycin bite capsule bite capsule

[0047]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Erythromycin	25-65	30-50	35-45
polyoxyethylene glycol	5-70	30-60	45-55
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

C. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride bite capsule

[0048]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	25-65	35-55	40-50
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
polyethylene glycol	20-75	30-65	40-60
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

D. zidovudine (formerly called azidothymidine (AZT) (Retrovir) lingual spray

[0049]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
zidovudine	10-50	15-40	25-35
water	30-80	40-75	45-70
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 5

Anti-emetics

A. Ondansetron hydrochloride lingual spray

[0050]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
ondansetron hydrochloride	1-25	2-20	2.5-15
citric acid monohydrate,	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
sodium citrate dihydrate	0.5-5	1-4	1.25-2.5
water	1-90	5-85	10-75
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
polyethylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
flavors	1-10	3-8	5-7.5

B. Dimenhydrinate bite capsule

[0051]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Dimenhydrinate	0.5-30	2-25	3-15
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
polyethylene glycol	45-95	50-90	55-85
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

C. Dimenhydrinate polar lingual spray

[0052]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Dimenhydrinate	3-50	4-40	5-35
water	5-90	10-80	15-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 6

Histamine H-2 receptor antagonists

A. Cimetidine hydrochloride bite capsule

[0053]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Cimetidine Hcl	10-60	15-55	25-50
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
polyethylene glycol	20-90	25-85	30-75
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Famotidine lingual spray

[0054]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Famotidine	1-35	5-30	7-20
water	2.5-25	3-20	5-10
L-aspartic acid	0.1-20	1-15	5-10
polyethylene glycol	20-97	30-95	50-85
flavors	0.1-10	1-7.5	2-5

C. Famotidine non-polar lingual spray

[0055]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Famotidine	1-35	5-30	7-20
Soya oil	10-50	15-40	15-20
Butane	15-80	30-75	45-70
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	10-50	15-40	15-20
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 7

Barbiturates

A. Phenytoin sodium lingual spray

[0056]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Phenytoin sodium	10-60	15-55	20-40
water	2.5-25	3-20	5-10
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
polyethylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
flavors	1-10	3-8	5-7.5

B. Phenytoin non-polar lingual spray

[0057]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Phenytoin	5-45	10-40	15-35
migylol	10-50	15-40	15-20
Butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	10-50	15-40	15-20
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

EXAMPLE 8

Prostaglandins

A. Carboprost thromethamine lingual spray

[0058]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Carboprost thromethamine	0.05-5	0.1-3	0.25-2.5
water	50-95	60-80	65-75
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
sodium chloride	1-20	3-15	4-8

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3
Ph is adjusted with sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid			

B. Carboprost non-polar lingual spray

[0059]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Carboprost	0.05-5	0.1-3	0.25-2.5
migylol	25-50	30-45	35-40
Butane	5-60	10-50	20-35
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	25-50	30-45	35-40
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

EXAMPLE 9

Neutraceuticals

A. Carnitine as bite capsule (contents are a paste)

[0060]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Carnitine fumarate	6-80	30-70	45-65
soya oil	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
soya lecithin	0.001-1.0	0.005-0.5	.01-0.1
Soya fats	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Valerian as lingual spray

[0061]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Valerian extract	0.1-10	0.2-7	0.25-5
water	50-95	60-80	65-75
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Echinacea as bite capsule

[0062]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Echinacea extract	30-85	40-75	45-55
soya oil	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
soya lecithin	0.001-1.0	0.005-0.5	.01-0.1
Soya fats	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Mixtures of ingredients

[0063]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Magnesium oxide	15-40	20-35	25-30
Chromium picolinate	0.01-1.0	0.02-0.5	.025-0.75
folic acid	.025-3.0	0.05-2.0	0.25-0.5
vitamin B-12	0.01-1.0	0.02-0.5	.025-0.75
vitamin E	15-40	20-35	25-30
Soya oil	10-40	12.5-35	15-20
soya lecithin	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.5-1.5
soya fat	10-40	15-35	17.5-20

EXAMPLE 10

Sleep Inducers (also CNS active amine)

A. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride lingual spray

[0064]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Diphenhydramine Hcl	3-50	4-40	5-35
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 11

Anti-Asthmatics-Bronchodilators

A. Isoproterenol Hydrochloride as polar lingual spray

[0065]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Isoproterenol Hydrochloride	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Terbutaline sulfate as polar lingual spray

[0066]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Terbutaline sulfate	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

C. Terbutaline as non-polar lingual spray

[0067]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Terbutaline	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
migylol	25-50	30-45	35-40
isobutane	5-60	10-50	20-35

(continued)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	25-50	30-45	35-40
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

D. Theophylline polar bite capsule

[0068]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Theophylline	5-50	10-40	15-30
polyethylene glycol	20-60	25-50	30-40
glycerin	25-50	35-45	30-40
propylene glycol	25-50	35-45	30-40
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

E. Albuterol sulfate as polar lingual spray

[0069]

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
Albuterol sulfate	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

Claims

1. A buccal aerosol spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound where said active compound is soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent said composition comprises in weight % of total composition: pharmaceutically acceptable propellant selected from the group consisting of C_{3-8} hydrocarbon of a linear or branched configuration 5-80%, non-polar solvent 20-85%, active compound 0.05-50%,
wherein the active compound is selected from the group consisting of biologically active peptides, central nervous system active amines, sulfonyl ureas, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, sleep inducers, antihistamines, antiemetics, histamine H-2 receptor antagonists, barbiturates, prostoglandins, and bronchial dilators selected from the group consisting of terbutaline, and theophylline

2. The composition of claim 1 additionally comprising, by weight of total composition: flavoring agent 0.1-10%.

3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the active compound is selected from the group consisting of cyclosporin, clozapine, zidevudine, erythromycin, odansetron, cimetidine, phenytoin, carboprost, thromethamine, andvalerian in their nonionized form or as the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

4. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the flavoring agents are selected from the group consisting of synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners and combinations thereof.

5. A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal in needed of same, by spraying the oral mucosa of said mammal with a composition of claim 1.

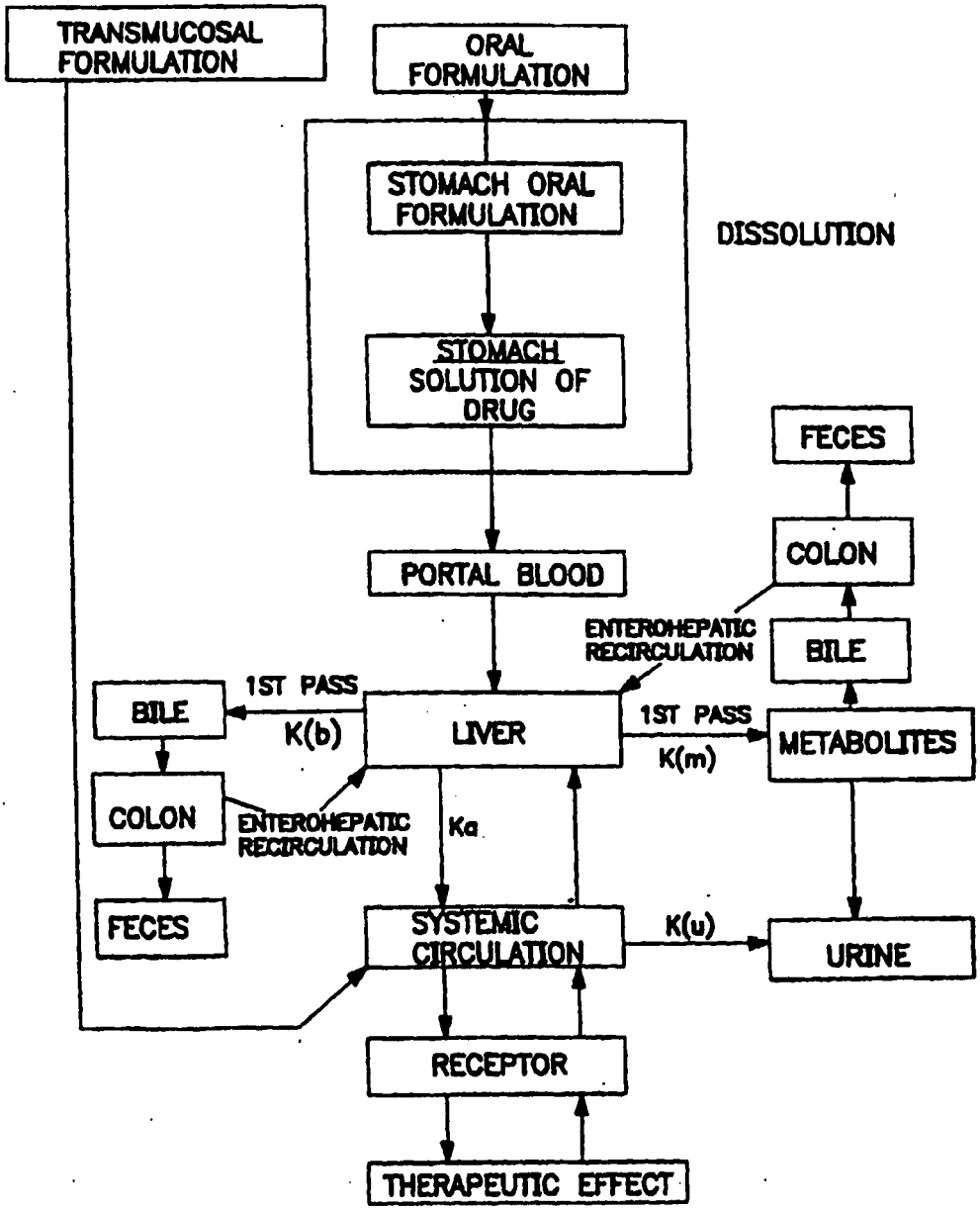
6. The composition of claim 1 comprising: propellant 5-80%, non-polar solvent 25-85%, active compound 0.1-40%, flavoring agent 1-8%.

7. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the propellant is propane, N-butane, iso-butane, N-pentane, iso-pentane, or neo-pentane, and mixtures thereof.

8. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the propellant is n-butane or iso-butane and has a water content of no more than 0.2% and oxidizing agents, reducing agents, and Lewis acids or bases content in a con-centration of less than 0.1 %.

9. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the solvent is a selected from the group consisting of (C_2-C_{24}) fatty acid (C_2-C_6) esters, C_7-C_{16} hydrocarbons of a linear or branched configuration, and C_2-C_6 alkanoyl esters, and triglycerides of the corresponding acids.

10. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the solvent is miglyol.


TRANSMUCOSAL FORMULATION
ORAL FORMULATION
STOMACH ORAL FORMULATION
DISSOLUTION
STOMACH SOLUTION OF DRUG
FECES
COLON
PORTAL BLOOD
ENTEROHEPATIC RECIRCULATION
BILE
1ST PASS
BILE
K(b)
LIVER
1ST PASS
K(m)
METABOLITES
COLON
ENTEROHEPATIC RECIRCULATION
Ka
FECES
SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION
K(u)
URINE
RECEPTOR
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT

$$K(e)=Km)+K(b)+K(u)$$

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 10 9347

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	20 June 2000	Ventura Amat, A

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

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